

SYNOPSIS OF EVIDENCE.SINGAPORE.A. At the Time of Capitulation.

1. (a) Prosecution document numbered 5129, the declaration of WONG SIN JOON, is now offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. This declaration states that on 12 February 1942 the witness and other members of the Chinese Volunteer Force, surrendered themselves voluntarily in view of Japanese assurances as to their safety. They were marched to the Drill Hall and next day all seventy men were taken in trucks to Changi where they were stripped of their possessions and led to the beach.

They were lined up in two rows of 35 men each, facing bren guns, machine guns and tommy guns. The Japanese opened fire and the witness fell down into the sea. Minutes later when he raised his head, the sea water had turned red and the bodies of his companions were lying around him, riddled with bullets. The witness and three other wounded men managed to drag themselves away.

(b) Prosecution document numbered 5374, being the sworn affidavit of A.F. Ball, is offered for identification and the marked excerpt is offered in evidence. Prosecution document numbered 5051, being the sworn affidavit of C.W. Perry, is offered for identification and the marked excerpt is offered in evidence. Prosecution document numbered 5047-B, being the sworn affidavit of Rev. G. Polain, is offered for identification and the marked excerpt is offered in evidence. These affidavits state that:-

- (i) Major Ball, on or about 22 February 1942, when ordered by the Japanese to bury a number of bodies, found about 140 dead Chinese by the water's edge. Some were boys and some old men and they had been dead, on estimation, between one to four days.
- (ii) Pte. Perry, hearing machine gun fire at Changi, went to see what was happening and was ordered back by a Japanese guard. Later the witness saw the dead bodies of some 40 Chinese and Malays on the beach, and on examination, found they had been shot.
- (iii) The Rev. Polain in April 1942 saw 43 Chinese bodies lying dead. They had been shot.

(c) Prosecution document 5047-B also states that the witness Rev. Polain saw six Australians lying dead near Bukit Timah. The men formed a section of the witness's own Battalion and had been shot some time earlier. They were lying alongside an open grave, their hands tied with rope and cloth, with bandaged eyes.

(d) Prosecution document numbered 5242, being sworn affidavit of L.W. McCANN is offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. Prosecution document numbered 5045 being the sworn affidavit of G.A. CROFT is offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. These documents refer to the execution of prisoners of war by the Japanese, after their capture.

- (i) McCann states that after his capture, on 13 February 1942, he and a number of Australians were marched, with tied hands, down Reformatory Road until they arrived at a creek. There they were formed into a single file and seven Japanese soldiers lined up about 30 feet away armed with British rifles. The Australians were ordered to face the creek and McCann heard the sound of the rifle bolts being worked and was then struck by a bullet. He fell into the creek with the other men. The Japanese then fired a number of bullets into the bodies lying below. McCann, having waited until the Japanese were gone was able to crawl away.
- (ii) Corporal Croft states that on 23 January, 1942, he was a passenger in a Red Cross truck, marked in the proper way, when the vehicle was machine gunned. The passengers were marched about three miles and put into native huts.

Later, a "Japanese guard came in and took out three men with their hands tied together. We thought they were being taken out for questioning; it was not long before three shots rang out and left no doubt as to what had happened. They kept coming in and going out, taking three each time and then there would be more shots.

"I was in the last three to go. We were taken to the front room and made to sit down and then blindfolded. We were then led outside, still tied together, and made to sit down not far from the house. It was not long before something crashed into me and I was knocked back. I was caught by the heel and thrown into a drain. Later I slipped the blindfold and had a look. I couldn't see any one about and so I crawled out of the drain I was wounded, a bullet having entered the left side of my head about the cheekbone and out on the right side at the back of my neck. I was spitting blood and there was blood everywhere natives I met would not have anything to do with me. Then I discovered I could not speak."

(e) Prosecution document 5031, being the affidavit of Lt.Col. C.D. HEATH, D.S.O., formerly Commanding 9 Coast Regt., R.A., is now offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. This affidavit states that three men of the witness's Regiment having escaped, when apprehended were shot on 19 March 1942, in the presence of the witness. Strong protest made by General Percival to the Japanese in Changi was unavailing.

2. Prosecution Document numbered 5044 being the affidavit of L.W. WRIGHT is now offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. This affidavit states that the witness about 25 January 1942 saw a British ambulance convoy bombed from a low height in Johore, by Japanese bombers. Visibility was excellent and the attack was deliberate. Four or five of the vehicles which contained wounded men were hit, and three of them were left burning. The vehicles were plainly marked with the Red Cross on the sides and roof and there was no military target nearby. In the Muar River fighting a party of prisoners was roped together with about 10 or 12 prisoners and was marched for some days. One of the party had been ill and could not walk. It was officially reported to him by the survivors that he was taken off the string of prisoners into the jungle and shortly after that a couple of shots were heard. The Japanese guard returned grinning and the march was resumed. The guard later told the survivors that the sick man had been shot because he could not keep up with them.

3. (a) Prosecution Document numbered 5052-B is offered for identification and the marked excerpt tendered in evidence. It is the affidavit of F.C. STUART who in January 1942 was Senior Representative of the Australian Red Cross Society attached to the Alexandra Hospital, Singapore. This affidavit states that on Saturday, February 14, 1942, the hospital was stormed by Japanese troops, who raced through the building bayonetting and shooting all who came in their path, leaving behind them a path of death and destruction. The medical staff was wearing the Red Cross brassard, beds had Red Cross counterpanes and the conventional markings were on the outside and inside of the building. A huge Red Cross approximately 40 feet square was on the ground immediately in front of the building. The witness saw two British soldiers of the Manchester Regiment bayonnetted. After the raid he saw 46 dead bodies which had been bayonnetted or shot; several had been wounded. At this time an operation was in progress on a British soldier and he was under an anaesthetic. Two doctors and two medical orderlies were in attendance. A Japanese thrust his bayonet through the body of the patient. Other Japanese turned upon the medical staff and killed one doctor and one orderly and wounded the other two. Dozens of dead bodies were picked up in the hospital grounds at nightfall. Towards evening the Japanese mustered 183 patients and staff. Some of the patients were without footwear, some were on crutches, others with limbs in plaster. They were marched away and only two of the men were ever seen again. These men reported the terrible screams of their companions who were evidently bayonnetted on Sunday, February 15th. One Japanese was seen wiping the blood off his bayonet. Later on, enquiries were made as to the welfare of the men, but the Japanese replied that they did not have any prisoners of war. A few days later a Japanese officer told the C.O. that our men had been buried in shell holes with Japanese dead, about half a mile to the rear of the hospital. The total killed was 323, of whom 230 were patients. The R.A.M.C. lost 47 percent of the medical personnel and 55 percent of the officers on the staff.

Later a crowd of Japanese entered the hospital and forcibly looted everything of value, such as watches, fountain pens, rings, cigarette cases, trinkets, money, etc. The witness was never recognised as a representative of the Red Cross Society although application was repeatedly made.

(b) Prosecution Document numbered 5373 being the solemn declaration of J.W. CRAVEN is offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. In January 1942, the deponent commanded the Alexandra Hospital, Singapore, and he confirms the events related by F.C. Stuart. The declaration further states:-

"Tuesday, 17 February 1942.

"The Japanese G.O.C. called at the hospital at 3 p.m.... He expressed regret for the hard time the hospital had had and assured me that the Japanese were hard fighters but kindly captors and that we had nothing to fear Before leaving he visited part of the hospital and finally I was told that I was to regard his visit as being that of a direct representative of the Japanese Emperor, and that no higher honour could be paid us."

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SYNOPSIS OF EVIDENCE.

SINGAPORE.

B. Prisoners of War in Internment.

1. (a) Prosecution Document numbered 5063 being affidavit of D.R. MAIN is now offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence, and Prosecution Document numbered 5061 being the affidavit of Lieut. F. RAISBOTHAM is offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence.

These affidavits state that in the Great World Camp and on working parties, prisoners were beaten and assaulted viciously and regularly. They were kicked, beaten with any convenient instrument, whipped, locked into unventilated and confined spaces, thrown into boiling baths, and generally at the will of their captors.

(b) Prosecution Document numbered 5080, the affidavit of Lt. Col. C.R. HEATH, D.S.O., is offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. This affidavit states that in July 1942, at Havelock Road Camp, prisoners from that camp and from the adjoining River Valley Camp were paraded. The 400 men, mostly sick and bare-footed, were then forced to run round in a large circle, for thirty-five minutes. The Japanese Commandant in addressing the men, said: "I have proved to you that you can dance in bare feet; therefore you can work in bare feet."

This was the only action taken on repeated requests for adequate footwear to be provided for the prisoners.

Food and medical stores were always in short supply.

(c) Prosecution Document numbered 5130, being the affidavit of Sgt. G.V.P. PICOZZI, is now offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. This affidavit relates to the inhuman conditions existing in the Military Gaol, Pearls Hill Prison.

Men were beaten and tortured to death with little provocation. Chinese and Eurasians, too sick to walk or crawl, were carried out on stretchers to be executed.

"Then Hatfield was condemned to die, he was kept in an empty cell for six days prior to his execution He had a horror of beheading and the guards never lost an opportunity of tormenting him with reminders of what was to come. His mental anguish must have been almost unbearable. From a 16 stone man he had become a 7 stone wreck and was executed on 6 December 1943."

Men were driven mad by constant ill-treatment and a Chinese killed himself by beating his head against the wall of his cell.

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The prisoners were hopelessly undernourished and covered in scabrous sores. When they were thought to be about to die, they were sent to Changi M.O.V. Hospital, so that the prison death rate did not appear too great.

2. (a) Prosecution document numbered 5428, the affidavit of Lieut. R.G. MILLS, is offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. This document refers to the many instances of maltreatment of prisoners of war in Outram Road Gaol.

(b) Prosecution Document numbered 5395, the affidavit of Lieut. M.V. DUN is offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence.

"1. I was a Lieutenant in the 2/4 Machine Gun Battalion, A.I.F., and was taken prisoner on 15 February 1942 at Singapore.

2. I was taken to Belarang Prisoner of War Camp, from which I escaped on 17 March, with an Australian Corporal. We crossed the Straits of Johore in a small prau and as we approached a small fishing village, our immediate destination, were captured by Tanils and Malays, who handed us over to the Kempei Tai on 6 April 1942. I spent 4 days with the Kempei Tai, who tortured me by burning cigarettes on my chest and hands and by beating me on the head with bamboos, to force a confession that I was a spy.

3. I was transferred to Curran camp, which was the Sikh Guard camp for Changi, and held there until 17 April, when I was sent back to the Kempei Tai. I was held there until 24 April, during which time I was asked to sign a statement, which I refused. After four days of beating, burning with cigarettes and electrical shocks, which on one occasion knocked me unconscious, I was handed a statement in Japanese with no English translation, which I was ordered to sign under threats of further torture. I asked for a translation of the document which was refused and eventually I signed the Japanese document. I was then sent to Outram Road Gaol on 24 April.

4. On 18 May 1942 I was brought for trial before a Japanese Court Martial in Singapore. All the proceedings were in Japanese and there was no translation. I eventually learned that I had received two years solitary confinement. I was then removed to Outram Road Gaol in which gaol I remained until 18 May 1944.

5. The cells in Outram Road were 6 feet by 10 feet, normally one man per cell. Later two or three men were put into each cell. In the cell were three boards to serve as a bed, together with a hard wooden pillow. There was a latrine bucket, which was normally cleared twice a week. There was one blanket. During the two years I was in the gaol, approximately 2,400 military and non-Japanese personnel passed through the gaol. Of those 110 were military, 150 British and

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Murasian. The remainder were Chinese, Malays and Tamils. Of those, approximately 1,000 people died in all. During the same period, 3,000 Japanese passed through the gaol, of whom only one died. The most the gaol held at any one period of time, of non-Japanese personnel, was 230.

6. The conditions in Outram Road were appalling. The ration consisted of three meals per day, in all 6 oz. of rice and 1½ pints of watery soup. There was no Japanese doctor in the prison camp and the one English doctor, a prisoner for a short time in the camp, was given no facilities with which to deal with the sick. He was not even allowed to visit them. The gaol was 250 yards away from Singapore General Hospital, the main hospital of Singapore, but no prisoner was ever sent there, except for one Chinese who tried to commit suicide before trial. He was taken to the Hospital where his head was sewn up, and brought back to the gaol for trial.

There were no showers, no towels, no toilet articles of any nature. In order to wash ourselves we were sometimes given a bucket of water to throw over ourselves. For the first six weeks I never left my cell and never had a wash.

7. The I first arrived in the gaol it was like bedlam. People were screaming all day from pain from their wounds and their beatings. The gaol Commandant used to come and watch us, make no comment and leave. The guards, both Korean and Japanese, had complete control over the prisoners. I saw many prisoners beaten and I saw many people die. Examples are as follows:-

On 10 May 1943, 4 Chinese arrived in the prison. They were handcuffed and chained down in their cell. They were in good physical condition. They were dead in six weeks of malnutrition and beatings. I saw them often beaten by sticks and sword scabbards.

Davies, an Englishman, very bigly built, arrived at approximately the same time as I did in April, 1942, he contracted beri beri and by August his testicles were two feet in diameter. His only method of walking was to carry them in front of him. The Japanese used to bring their friends in to watch him and never did anything to help him, nor permit others to help him. Davies died in October in great agony. He had been beaten many times and he died covered in his own excreta and urine. For five days before his death he had been unable to leave his cell and we were not allowed to help.

C. J. Barter died on 13 February 1943, as a result of beating. Shortly before he died, he was very weak, suffering from beri beri and dysentery and on 12 February, the guard came into his cell and forced him to his feet to carry his latrine bucket out to empty it. At this time Barter was merely skin and bone. He was unable to lift the bucket and tried to drag it along the ground. He was unable to do this, however, and fell down. The guard beat him and kicked him for nearly five minutes. The next morning he was dead.

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Allen, an Australian, died on 10 July 1943. After his death, without the knowledge of the Japanese authorities, his body was weighed by our own medical people in Changi. The weight was 56 lbs., approximately what the bones of themselves would weigh. For the fortnight before his death, he was not able to leave his cell, or even to move about. Nevertheless, the guards put rice in a corner of the cell, which Allen was not able to reach. I asked many times to be allowed to feed him but the various guards refused. I was ordered to dress him after his death and when I saw him he was literally bone covered in scales as a result of dry beri beri. He was covered in filth.

Hatfield, an Australian Sergeant, was caught in Singapore in May, 1943. He spent three months with the Kempei Tai and was then brought into the gaol in August. He was tried in November 1943, and sentenced to be executed as a spy. I had some small knowledge of Japanese and I was taken to Hatfield on 4 December 1943, who asked me to arrange for him to make a will and for a priest. Both these requests were refused by the gaol Commandant. Hatfield was taken away from the gaol on 6 December, and the guard who executed him told me later that he had had the pleasure of executing Hatfield in a field at Bukit Timah.

Mrs. Nixon, the only European woman I saw at Outram Road, came in January 1944. She had been an internee at Changi. She was brought in by the Kempei Tai and confined in the same circumstances as ourselves, without any privacy. She was still there when I left in May 1944, in solitary confinement.

Father Massine and another Portuguese Priest were brought into the gaol in 1943 and had both been tortured previously by the Kempei Tai. They died of disease in the gaol. Massine was regularly beaten by the guards when they saw him on his knees praying.

Ruth Fraser, the Colonial Secretary, Malaya, arrived with a party at the end of 1943. He had been with the Kempei Tai some four months prior to his arrival. He was beaten by the guards regularly and died after I left.

There was an Englishman who, in May 1943, developed a form of scabies as the result of which, the whole of the area at the back of his body from the waist to knees, became an open sore, which dripped pus. He was quite unable to sit down or lie down for three months, and was given no treatment, no bandages or rags to wipe the matter coming from the wound. Fortunately, eventually it dried by itself.

Two Chinese women were brought into the gaol on 26 July 1943, and were held in the same circumstances and conditions as the men. One woman was in an advanced stage of pregnancy. She was moved only a few days prior to the birth of her child.

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A Chinese boy, aged 12, came into the gaol with his mother. She was put into one cell and he in another. He died of beri beri in about nine weeks. I carried his body when he was dead. It was all puffed out and his head was so swollen that the features were not obviously recognisable as human.

A number of people went mad under these conditions. The Japanese method of treatment was to put three or four more people into the cell to look after the lunatic. In most cases the mad man died because he refused to eat. On several occasions he injured his companions.

Major Smith who arrived at the end of November 1943, had had his jaw broken by the Kempei Tai during interrogation. It was exceedingly difficult for him to eat. He was refused treatment in the prison, the Japanese answer being, if he had told the truth he would not have had his jaw broken.

8. At the end of 1942, the prison authorities sent some of the worst sick away from Outran Road to Changi Hospital. In almost every case the men sent were about to die, and the Doctors in the Hospital told me that these sick men were impossible to save and it appeared that the Japanese were sending them so that the official death rate in Outran Road would appear to be less than it was in fact.

9. I had a big cyst on my right hip in September 1943, from which I suffered for nearly a month. Moreover, my side was enormously swollen and I asked the guard to slice the top of it off, which he did with his sword and then drained the pus. This I took as a kindly act. There was a dispensary in the gaol and a Japanese orderly with a large number of drugs and instruments, who refused to treat me. In August 1942, two Japanese escaped from their portion of the gaol and as a punishment for three weeks all the prisoners had to sit to attention, that is on their heels and cross-legged, from 7 in the morning till 9.30 at night. The daily ration was 3 ounces of rice, a small bowl of water and a piece of rock salt.

10. I had one pair of shorts during the whole period, April 1942 to September 1943. This was the case with many of us. In September 1943, we were issued with one Japanese shirt and a pair of shorts, which had come from diseased Japanese sick. These garments were washed once a month and owing to their refusal to allow us to number or mark the garments, no prisoner normally ever received his own garments back. In view of the diseased nature of most of the prisoners, under this system it was impossible for anyone to remain healthy. In a short time everyone had scabies.

11. It is difficult to describe the cells in which we lived. There were blood and pus stains on the wall, where people had wiped

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the hands they had used to dry their wounds. Piles of scaly skin lay in the corners. There were bed bugs in the boards of the bed. We were never shaved and had to cut our nails by scraping them on the concrete floors. All the guards wore masks when they were on duty in our block of cells. They never touched anything in our cells with their hands, only with their swords or with gloves. Our cells were cleaned to my knowledge, only twice in the two years. On the other hand the block in which the Japanese prisoners were housed was beautifully clean.

12. Every guard was a law unto himself and one evening a guard would beat us for not being asleep; the next on duty would beat us for being asleep.

13. There were working parties in the gaol which began in October 1942, when some of us went out cleaning drains. By May 1943 other parties had been formed.

14. It was impossible to keep notes or a diary since cells were searched daily. Outram Road gaol was the Central Gaol for the Japanese Southern Army, so that when a cell was empty we knew either the man had died or had been executed, or was about to be executed.

15. When I first arrived in the gaol I saw in the open buildings which were around, six fully stocked with cases of tinned milk. I estimate there were between 20 and 30 thousand cases. We got a little for the first month; after that we had milk twice on the Emperor's birthday in 1942 and 1943. The milk was used by the Japanese for themselves in the gaol and as presents to visitors. It was not distributed to other units. There was enough milk in the gaol to supply every prisoner with milk until the end of the war with a good deal to spare, and Vitamin B was, of course, our greatest need.

16. On one occasion a member of the Royal family walked through the gaol at the end of 1942. He never looked into the cells, he merely walked into the passage. On several occasions high ranking officers paid visits to the gaol. They must have seen some of the prisoners at their work or carrying their latrine buckets to be emptied. Prior to such visits, the cell steps would be scrubbed with soap. Soap was never issued to the prisoners for the purpose of washing their bodies.

17. On the 13 May 1944, I left Outram Road gaol and went back to Changi gaol and was put in the tower. I was asked to sign a non-escape form, which I did eventually under compulsion. I was then released and became an interpreter, going to Bukit Panjang with 379 officers and men, to dig Japanese fortifications. The Australian Camp Commandant protested to the Japanese Sergeant in charge of the camp, and to high inspecting officers who visited, as to the nature of the work, but to no avail. In June 1945, an Australian, Private Wilson, was killed in a fall of earth owing to insufficient precautions being taken, during the tunnelling of the hole.

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The work parties began at 3 a.m. and marched four or five miles each morning. For the most part, men had no boots. Some used home-made rubber shoes or clogs, others had bare feet. Officers were not permitted to leave the camp, nor allowed to go with the working parties, which normally returned at 6.30 p.m. Towards June 1945, the men began to return from work parties at 10 p.m. in the evening, after working 20 to 30 feet into the side of a hill by candlelight, and not having eaten since midday. They often came back wet through. No lights were allowed in the camp and the hours were so irregular that it was often very difficult to provide a hot meal at night.

Clothing was very short in the camp and in about July 1945, 50 pairs of Chinese women's bloomers were issued to the great amusement of the villagers as some of the men walked through the streets in them. We had very little medical stores in the camp and although 200 yards away was a medical store distribution centre, we were unable to obtain any nevertheless. A good deal of beating up by the Guards took place. One order that all men had to salute sentries, provided ample excuse for many beatings.

The ration for working men was 10 oz. of rice daily, 3 oz. of vegetables and occasionally tinned food, which appeared to be Red Cross supplies, since I saw Red Cross parcels in the stores. The ration for a sick man was about 30 percent less. This affected the camp basic ration, as about 50 percent of the camp were sick."

Prosecution Document numbered 5397, the affidavit of Lieut. A.G. Meynton, is now offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. This affidavit confirms the conditions of living in Outram Road gaol and makes reference to the beatings and murder of prisoners, and to the execution without trial of Allied airmen and civilians.

(c) Prosecution Document numbered 5077, being the affidavit of Major J. D. BULL is now offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. Prosecution Document numbered 5064-B, being the affidavit of Major B.L.W. CLARKE is offered for identification and the marked excerpt tendered in evidence. These documents refer to the gross inadequacy of food supplied to the prisoners in Roberts Barracks and BRANJ Camp, resulting in deficiency and other diseases; no attempt was made by the Japanese to control the incidence of malaria. When men came to hospital from work on the Burma-Siam railway, in appalling physical condition, the P.O.W. Doctors were given no help or facilities to deal with them. There was a shortage of essential drugs and stores. Accommodation for the sick was greatly inadequate.

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After the surrender, the Japanese sent in enormous quantities of food to the hospitals. Drugs, instruments and other greatly needed articles were sent in. These had been in Singapore since 1942, yet requests for food and drugs to save life had always during internment been refused.

3. Prosecution document numbered 5053, being the affidavit of Brig. F.G. GALLAGHER, is now offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. This affidavit states that:-

- (i) In September 1942, four prisoners of war were executed without trial by the Japanese for an attempted escape three months earlier. They were shot in the presence of the witness. After the execution the Japanese Commander gave the P.O.W. spectators a homily reminding them that disobedience of orders meant death.
- (ii) Owing to the refusal to sign non-escape forms voluntarily, the 16,000 prisoners of war under the command of the witness were ordered to move into the squarest Selarang Barracks by 1800 hours, 2 September 1942. The normal accommodation of the barracks was for roughly 450 men. The prisoners of war remained thus until 4 September, when an agreement was arranged. During this period no rations were supplied to the prisoners of war, and there was a large increase in the number of dysentery and diphtheria cases. Evacuation of the sick from the square into the hospital was not permitted.
- (iii) In Changi Camp, food was always inadequate. One man of 16 stone weight dropped to 4½ stone and generally people were at least one third underweight. Deficiency and skin diseases were rife. Medical supplies were grossly inadequate.
- (iv) Prisoners were engaged on building airfields, hours were long, clothing was insufficient and representations to the Commanding Japanese General of no avail. Japanese aeroplanes used the airfield after its construction.
- (v) Demands made by the Japanese for working parties were impossible to fulfil using only healthy men. Sick men were forced to work and repeated complaints were useless.
- (vi) There were no visits by any Red Cross Representative, despite frequent requests.
- (vii) There were inspections of Changi Camp by high ranking officers. Count Terauchi twice inspected the Camp. General ITAGAKI inspected the camp and walked through it. General TOJO when in Singapore did not visit the Camp.

4. Prosecution Document numbered 5057-3, the affidavit of W.T.C. GURST is now offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in

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evidence. This affidavit states that the witness, the Red Cross Representative in Malaya, interned as a prisoner of war in River Valley Camp, was hampered and frustrated in every effort he made to use the facilities of his Society for the benefit of the prisoners of war. Permission was refused to enable the witness to make necessary purchases and help prisoners of war in the hands of the Kempei Tai.

The witness brought the Red Cross Conventions and Rules to the notice of various Japanese officers in a fruitless endeavour to obtain proper facilities.

Red Cross parcels were misused and no supervision in their distribution was permitted.

SYNOPSIS OF EVIDENCE

SINGAPORE

C. INTERNEES

A) Prosecution Document numbered 5078 being the Affidavit of J. D. ILLSON, the Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Singapore together with the report of the Simon Road Commission in relation to "The Double Tenth" raid, is now offered for identification and the marked excerpts offered in evidence. This document states that:-

"On 10/10/43, all internees in Changi Prison were paraded soon after dawn in the Main Yard as if for a routine roll-call.....A number of the internees were called out by name, labelled and segregated.....The investigation finished after dusk and internees were allowed to return inside the Prison. Many of them had had no food since 6 p.m. (T.T.) on the previous day, and some suffering distress and even collapse owing to the day-long exposure to the sun without food.

In consequence of this investigation, 57 internees were removed from Changi Prison by the Military Police on or after 10/10/43.....the Japanese were trying to establish that there was a spy organisation in Changi Prison which received and transmitted by radio telephony, which had established contacts in the town for the purpose of sabotage and stirring up of anti-Japanese feeling, and which collected money from outside for this purpose. In fact, there was no spy organisation, no radio transmission and no attempt to promote anti-Japanese activities outside the Camp....

The conditions under which Internees were detained by the Military Police were rigorous in the extreme. They were crowded, irrespective of race, sex, or state of health, in small cells or cages. They were so cramped that they could not lie down in comfort. No bedding or coverings of any kind were provided and bright lights were kept burning overhead all night. From 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. inmates had to sit up straight on the bare floor with their knees up and were not allowed to relax or put their hands on the floor, or talk, or move, except to go to the lavatory. Any infraction of the rigid discipline involved a beating by the sentries. There was one pedestal water-closet in each cell or cage, and the water flushing into the pan provided the only water supply for all purposes, including drinking. It should be recorded here that nearly all of the inmates suffered from enteritis or dysentery. No soap, towel, toilet articles or handkerchiefs were permitted and inmates had no clothing other than those they were wearing.

The food supplied....was insufficient to support life over a long period and led to serious deficiency diseases

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in all cases of long detention.

Medical facilities...were for all practical purposes non-existent....a Japanese doctor, who was called to see an Internee suffering from a fractured pelvis and possibly ruptured kidney, remarked that the man was not sick enough.....

The buildings occupied by the Japanese Military Police resounded all day and all night with blows, the bellowing of the inquisitors, and the shrieks of the tortured. From time to time, victims from the torture chamber would stagger back or, if unconscious, would be dragged back to their cells with marks of their ill-treatment on their bodies. In one such case, an unconscious victim so returned died during the night, without receiving any medical attention, and his body was not removed until the afternoon. In these conditions, and this atmosphere of terror, these men and women waited, sometimes for months, their summons to interrogation which might come at any hour of the day or night.

Usually interrogations started quietly and would so continue as long as the inquisitors got the expected answers. If, for any reason, such answers were not forthcoming, physical violence was immediately employed. The methods used were:-

(1) Water Torture. There were two forms of water torture. In the first, the victim was tied or held down on his back and a cloth placed over his nose and mouth. Water was then poured on the cloth. Interrogation proceeded and the victim was beaten if he did not reply. As he opened his mouth to breathe or to answer questions, water went down his throat until he could hold no more. Sometimes, he was then beaten over his distended stomach, sometimes a Japanese jumped on his stomach, or sometimes pressed on it with his foot.

In the second, the victim was tied lengthways on a ladder, face upwards, with a rung of the ladder across his throat and his head below the ladder. In this position, he was slid first into a tub of water and kept there until almost drowned. After being revived, interrogation proceeded and he would be re-immersed.

(2) Beating with iron bars, brass rods, sticks, bamboos, wet knotted ropes, belts with buckles, or revolver butts, all over the body. Whilst these beatings were being inflicted, the victims were sometimes suspended by the wrists from a rope passed over a beam. Sometimes their hands were tied behind their backs and they were forced to kneel on sharp pieces of wood or iron, while sharp-edged pieces of wood or metal were placed behind their knees so as to cut into the flesh as they knelt. While they were so kneeling the Japanese would

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jump on their thighs or on the projecting ends of the bar or wood behind their knees; sometimes to increase the pressure on the wood or bar behind the knees, a Japanese would perch himself on the shoulders of the victim, or the victim, with hands untied, would be compelled to hold heavy weights above his head. They were often forced to remain in this position without intermission for 9 to 10 hours, during which period interrogation would go on remorselessly, punctuated by blows. At times, the victim would be tied to a table and flogged until he lost consciousness. In one case, the man so flogged counted over 200 blows before losing consciousness. This treatment, was in some cases, carried on daily for 4 to 5 days consecutively. In one case, a European who died later, was interrogated with the usual beating, for 58 hours at a stretch and another European since dead, underwent 144 hours of beatings in all, according to the estimate of his cell mates

(3) During interrogation the inquisitor, in many cases, burnt the victim with cigarette and cheroot ends, even on the most sensitive parts of the body, e.g. arm-pits, between the toes, on the scrotum and penis. Several Asiatics had petrol poured on their bellies and ignited, and another Asiatic had his hands tied together and immersed in a bowl of methylated spirit which was ignited.

(4) Electric Torture. There were two forms of this. In the first, an induction coil was used, one electrode being attached to the hand or foot and the other bare wire was applied to various parts of the body. One victim reports that he was thrown across the room by the violence of the shock. The effect has been described as one of physical and mental disintegration. The second form apparently more severe, was called the electric table or electric cap. There is evidence that this was used but not on any of our witnesses.

(5) In addition to these forms of torture, the inquisitor, often employed other methods, such as ju-jitsu, twisting of limbs, bending back of fingers, twisting of sharp-edged wood between fingers, punching, repeated blows on the same spot, and so on. These methods, in many cases resulted in dislocations and permanent damage to limbs and joints. In one case, the inquisitor punctuated his questions by flicking off, with the frayed end of a bamboo, flesh bruised in a previous beating. This left a permanent scar, six inches by three inches on the victim's thigh.

(6) In several cases, victims were led to believe that their execution either by beheading or shooting, was imminent. They were advised to write a letter of farewell. Preparations for execution were carried out, up to the penultimate stage, with such realism that, in two cases, the victims fainted.

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(7) Threats to families. Threats were also made to take action against the family of the victim (the wives of some internees were believed to be in Japanese custody in other parts of Asia). Torture was carried out to the limit of human endurance. One internee attempted to commit suicide by jumping over the verandah. In his fall he fractured his pelvis, but, despite his condition, his interrogation under torture was continued until just before he died. In another case, the internee asked his Inquisitors for the means to commit suicide. A pistol was produced and was snatched away only when the man was about to carry out his declared intention.

B) Prosecution Document numbered 5131, being the Affidavit of C. E. HILTERMANN is now produced for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence. Prosecution document numbered 5205 being the affidavit of Dr. B. M. JOHNS is offered for identification and the marked excerpt offered in evidence.

These Affidavits confirm the evidence of the Lord Bishop of Singapore and describe the tortures they observed inflicted by the Kempei Tai on civilians.

The witness Hiltermann states that "on one occasion I saw the Bishop of Singapore who had been maltreated terribly. His legs from his hips to his ankles had been beaten to pulp. They were literally like raw meat....He was just about able to crawl."

Every refinement of torture, every conceivable humiliation, every possible degradation, was inflicted upon the internees as these documents testify.

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No 1

證據概要

「ニニガホー」

甲. 降伏時

- 一 (イ) 檢察側文書第立三九号「ワニニニニニ」供述書ヲ識別
、爲メ茲ニ提出シ且、記号ヲ附シテ後章ヲ證據トシテ提出ス
コ、供述書曰、一九四三年二月十九日中國義勇軍ニ屬スル證人及
他人員ガ彼等、安全ニ供スル日本人、保護ニ鑑ミ自ラ進ニテ
降伏シ、事實ヲ述ベテ、彼等、室内練兵場ニテ行進セシ
翌日七十八人、者全部、トウラフアキニモ、運送ニ行カレソニテ
彼等、所拜西ヲ取ヒケニシテ上海岸ニ運送セラル。
彼等、三十五人宛ニ列ニ並ビテ、輕機銃、銃、機銃、銃及自動
銃、前ニ立ラセラル。日本人、發砲シ、ソニテ証人、海中ニ倒リ、
數人、後彼等頭上ニ多シ海水、朱ニ染リ、彼、仲間達、死体
ガ無數、彈丸ニ射抜カレテ彼等、横ニテ死ス。証人、他、三
人、負傷者等、辛ラシク、述ベタル。
- (ロ) 檢察側文書第立三七四号即チ「A. 下ボ」、宣誓陳
述書ヲ識別、タメ提出シ且、記号ヲ附シテ後章ヲ證據
トシテ提出スル。檢察側文書第立三二五号即チ「C. W. ベ」
、宣誓陳述書ヲ識別、タメ提出シ且、記号ヲ附シテ
後章ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。檢察側文書第立四七一B即
チ「G. ホ」ニ、牧師、宣誓陳述書ヲ識別、タメ提出シ
且、記号ヲ附シテ後章ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。等、
陳述書、次、事實ヲ述ベタル。

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(ii) ホルン少佐は一九四三年二月二十二日或は、頃日本人が沢
山、死体ヲ埋葬スル林ニ命ジシ時水際ニ約百四十、中國
人、死体、アリヲ見タ。少年、死体モアリ老人、死体モアリ
彼等、死後凡ソ百乃至四百経過シタモト判定セシタ。

(iii) コービー兵卒は、ヤンギン機ヲ航、音ヲ聞キ何事ヲ起
ツタノヲ見ルタメ出カントガ日本人發着傭兵ニ引返ス林命ゼ
ラシタ。後ニナニ証人、海岸ニ四十人ばかり、中國人及馬來人
ノ死体ヲ見タ。ソニテ調ベタトコロ彼等、航殺セラシタ。

(iv) おし、牧師、一九四三年四月ニ四十三人、中國人が死体
トナテ横ハツテキルヲ見タ。彼等、航殺セラシタ。

(v) 檢察側文書目第五〇四七-Bモ亦証人おし、牧師
カッブキテイニ、附近デメ人、濠洲人ノ死体トナテ横
ハツテキルヲ見タ。トテ述ベテキル。ソノ人達、証人自身
ノ属スル大隊中、一部、人デナラ。彼等、數時間前ニ
航殺セラシタ。彼等、露天掘、貫、倒ニ横ハリ、キ、

網、ヤ布片ヲ縛リ目隠シラシタ。

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(vi) 檢察側文書目第五二四三号即ケル、W.マウカ、宣
誓書陳述書ヨリ識別、タメ提出シ且、記号ヲ附シ、板
ニテ證據トシテ提出スル。檢察側文書目第五〇四五号
即ケルG.A.ラウト、宣誓書陳述書ヲ識別、タメ
提出シ且、記号ヲ附シ、板ニテ證據トシテ提出スル。
コレ等、文書、信憑性達カシ、逮捕セラシタ後日本人
ニ依リ處刑セラシタ。トテ證據立テキル。

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(i) このうち、一九四二年二月十日、彼が逮捕され、後彼及
多々、濠洲人々手ヲ縛ラシ、或ル小河ニ着クデ、リヲナスト
道路ニテ、サカサシタエトテ、述ベテナル、ソコ、彼等、一列ニ並
セ、七人、日本兵ハ、約三十呎離リテ、英國銃ヲ携ヘテ
整列シタ。濠洲人達ハ、小河ニ面スル、杯命ヲシ、マ
フカニ、小河ノ音ヲ聞キ、次デ銃弾ニ打タシタ。彼
他、人々ト共ニ小河ノ中ニ落タタ。日本人ハ、次デ、山
ノ銃弾ヲ下ニ横ニテ、死体ニ發射シタ。マ、ウ
カニ、日本人ガ行テ終ッ、迄、ゲ、トシテ、タ、イデ
言ヒセテ、逃ゲルエトテ、セ、未タ。

(ii) フロート、佐長ハ、一九四二年一月二十三日、正式ニ記
ヲ施サシテ、年ハ赤十字、ト、ウ、クニ、乗員デ、ア、ラ、際
ソ、ト、ラ、ウガ、機、具、銃、デ、害、タ、シ、タ、エ、ト、テ、述、ベ、テ、ナル。
乗員達ハ、約三哩、歩、タ、セ、ラ、シ、テ、土、氏、ノ、屋、入、リ、タ。
後、二人、日本人、警、備、兵、ガ、入、ッ、テ、来、テ、三、名、
(以下次頁)

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者、キヲ珠數ニナギニテ連出ニシ。私達ハ彼軍ガ訊問ニ連
行セシムルト思ハシ。聞モナク銃聲ニ宛テ聞エタカニ何
ガ起ルヲ疑フ余地ニナリ。彼軍ハ幾度モ入リテ来テ、
三人ヲ連行シ、聞モナク銃聲ガ聞エタ。
「私ハ最後ニ連シテ行カシム三人、中、一人デアリ、
私達ハ表、部屋ニ引キ出サシ坐ラサシテカラム目隠
シサシ。ソレニテ縛ニ縛ラシム、外ニ連シ出サシ家
ニテ程遠クナリ所ニ坐ラサシ。聞モナク何物カズ大
音ト共ニ私ニサシテカ、私ハ後ニナリ倒サシ。
ソレニテ踵ヲカマシテ下水溝ニ投ゲマシ。後ニテ
目隠ヲ取リ見廻シ。私ハ誰モ側ニ居ナイ、
ソレニテ……ソレニテ私……下水溝ニテ……
私ハ負傷ヲ受ケテナリ。銃彈ガ頭部左側、頬骨
ノアタリニ入リテ後頭、右側ニ抜ケテナリ。私ハ
血、唾ヲ吐キ続ケ至ル所血ヲ吐ケニナリ。……私ガ去
会フナリ民達ハ私ヲ何事ナクハナリ。……私ガ去
ラ私ハ話スコトガナリ。……私ハ話スコトガナリ。……
(ウ) 檢察官ニ書シテ、八号ノ部ヲ、英國軍ニ送リ、
岸砲兵隊前司令官武功勳章佩受者陸軍
中佐、P. E. S. 陳述書ヲ茲ニ識別、爲提書
且、記号ヲ附シ、按テ證據トシ提書スル、コ陳
述書ハ証人、聯隊ニ属スル三人ノ兵ガ逃テ、コ陳
述補セリ。一九四二年三月十九日証人、逃テ、コ陳
射殺セリ。コ述ベテ、……大將

カラフチャギニ於ケル日本軍ニ對シ強硬ノ抗議ヲ
提出セシメケルモ何等役ニ立タナカラス。

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檢察側文書第五。四号即チツシ、W.ライトノ
陳述書ヨリ茲ニ識別ノ爲提出シ且記号ヲ附シ
拔萃ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。コノ陳述書ハ証人ガ
一九四二年一月二十五日頃英國ノ患者輸送車護送
隊カフジョホールニ於テ日本ノ爆薬機ニ依リ低ヤ
リ爆薬ヲ受ケタ事實ヲ述ベテナル。視界ハ明瞭テ
右攻車ハ故意ニ行ハタモトアハタ。負傷者ヲ
乗セテサヲ四五ロノ輸送者ハ命中彈ヲ受ケテソ
中ニ四ロガ消失シタソノ輸送車ハソノ側面及屋根
ニ明白ニ赤十字ノ記号ヲ附セラレテアリ且附近ニ軍
事目標ハ何モ無カッタ。コノ一団ノ戰鬥ニ於テ係
友房ノ一団ノ十人ノ十二人位ノ者が珠數ウナギセラレ
數日間行進サセラシタ。ソノ一団ノ中ノ一人ハ病氣テ
止テコトガテキナカッタ。彼等係友房等ノ列カラ外
サレテ密林ノ中ニ連シテ行ケレ間天無クニ發ノ銃聲が聞エ
タ。ト云フコトヲ殘存者達カラハ式ニ告ゲラシタ。日本警
備兵ハニヤク笑ツテ歸ツテ来タ。ソレテ行進ニ續ケラシタ。
ソノ警備兵ハ後ニ殘存者達ニアノ病人ハ一縷ニツイテ来
ルコトガテキナイカラ射殺セシタハト述ベタ。

NO 5

三ノ檢察側文書第五。五号即チツシ、B.ライトノ
陳述書ヨリ茲ニ識別ノ爲提出シ且記号ヲ附シ
拔萃ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。ソレハ一九四二年一月
中ツシカ。ホールノフアリスサド

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聞イタコトヲ報ジタ。一人、日本人が彼、銃劔ニ
附イテ斗ル血ヲ拭ツテ斗ル所が見受ケラシタ。後
ニ石、着達、安否ニ就テ質問ヲシタが日本人、
彼等ハ全然、停屠ハ居ナシト答ヘタ。數日後或
日本士官が指揮官ニ對シ我々、仲間ハ日本人
ノ死者ト共ニ病院ノ半哩程後方ニアル彈痕、穴
ニ埋メラシタト告ゲタ。殺害サシタ者ハ全部ヲ三
百二十三人、ソノ中二百三十人ハ患者デアリタ。英國
陸軍軍醫部隊ハ醫務員ノ四十七パーセント
ト五十五パーセント、幹部將校ヲ失ツタ。

後ニナツテ一團、日本人が病院ニ入ツテ來テ懷
中時計、萬年筆、指輪、煙草入、裝身具、
金錢等、如キ値打ノアル物總テ、物口ヲ強奪シ
タ。屢々申請ガ為サシタニ拘ラズ證人ハ終
始赤十字社ノ代表者トシテ認メラシカッタ。

(四) 檢察側文書第五三七三號即ケ「丁、以テレ
一ウシ、嚴肅ナル供述書ヲ識別、為メニ提
出し且ソノ記號ヲ附シタル校萃ヲ證據トシ
テ提出スル一九四二年一月中證言者ハ「
ニガホー、アレキサンドラ」病院ノ指揮官ニア
リタ。彼ハ「F. C. スチアート」語ツテ斗ル事實
ヲ確證シタ。右供述書ハ更ニ次ノ通り述ベ
テ斗ル。

一九四二年二月十七日、土曜日。

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日本軍司令官ハ午後三時ニ病院ヲ訪問
シタ。彼ハ該病院ニ苦難、時ガ有ツタコトヲ遺
憾トスルヒ日ヲ述ベ日本人ハ勇猛ナ戦士ガ
ガ親切ナ征服者デアル而シテ我々ハ何モ恐
レルコトハ無イト私ニ確言シタ。
退去、前ニ彼ハ病院、一部ヲ訪問シ最
後ニ彼ハ、彼、來訪ハ日本國天皇、直使、
訪問ト見做ス可キコト且ソレガ亦々ニ興
ヘラタ無上ノ光榮デアルヒ日ヲ私ニ告ゲタ...

以下次頁

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證據概要

「このガポール」

(乙) 收容中、俘虜

(イ) 檢察側文書第五〇六三號「D. R. メイン」宣誓陳述書ヲ茲ニ識別ノタメ提出シ且記號ヲ附シタル抜萃ヲ證據トシテ提出シマス。

又檢察側文書第五〇六一號「F. ラムスボース」中尉宣誓陳述書ヲ識別ノタメ提出シ且記號ヲ附シタル抜萃ヲ證據トシテ提出シマス。

/The Great World Camp/

是等、陳述書ニハ大世界收容所及作業隊ニ於テ俘虜達ハ劇シク且定期的ニ殴打暴行サレタコトガ述べラレテマシマス。彼等ハ足蹴ニサシ何デモ有合セ、モノヲ毆ツレ鞭打タル換氣裝置、ナイ密閉所ニ監禁サレ、或ハ熱湯ノ浴槽中ニ投ゲ込マシ其他凡スル處デ捕獲者、意、マ、ニサレタ、デアリマシタ。

(ロ) 檢察側文書第五〇八〇號武功勳章佩受者「C. P. ヒース」中佐宣誓陳述書ヲ識別ノタメ提出シ且記號ヲ附シタル抜萃ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。本陳述書ニハ一九四二年七月「バブワラロード」收容所ニ於テ同收容所及近傍「リバー・バレー」收容所、俘虜達が整列サセラレタコトガ述べラレタイル。ソレヲ大部分

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が病人で而も裸足、四百名、者が三十五分間大
キナ圓周ヲ駢足サセラシメテアツタ。日本人收容
所長ハソノ俘虜達ニ向ツテ裸足ヲモ跳ネ廻シ
ツトガ分ツタガラウ、ソレ故オ前達ハ裸足ヲモ傷ケル
ノダト述ベタ。ツガ俘虜ニ適當ナ履物ヲ與ヘコト、
屢度、要求ニ對シテトラシタ唯、一處置デアツタ。食料
及医療品ハ絶エ不足シテイタ。

- (1) 檢察側文書第五三。号G.V.P.ピコジ軍曹、陳述
書ヲ茲ニ識別ノタ提出シ且記号ヲ附シタル按萃ヲ
證據トシテ提出スル。本陳述書ハ陸軍刑務所タルハ
ルズヒル監獄ニ於ケル非人道的狀態ニ関シタモデル。
俘虜達ハ殆んど何ノ料モナクシテ毆ラシ拷問サレテ
死ニタ。重病ヲ歩クコトモ這フコトモ出来ナイ中國人
及歐亞混血人ハ擔架ヲ運ビシテ處刑サレタ。

『ハットフィールド/Hatfield/ガ死刑ヲ宣告サレタ
トキ彼ハ其ノ執行前、六日間人ノ居ナイ房
ニ入ラシメシタ。彼ハ斬首ヲ恐レテ居リマシ
タ。ソレヲ衛兵達ハ機會アル毎ニ必ズ其
ノコトヲ言ハツタリ慰附カセタリシテ彼ヲ苦
シメマシタ。彼ハ殆んど精神的苦痛ニ堪ヘラ
シナカッタコトデアラウ。十六ストーン(約二十
六貫八百八十匁)ノ人間ガ七ストーン(十一貫七百
六十匁)ノミジメナ身体トナツテ彼ハ一九四
三年十二月六日ニ處刑サレマシタ。』

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俘虜達、不斷、虐待を蒙りて發狂シ、一中国人、自分、監房壁ニ頭ヲ打付ケテ自殺シタ。

俘虜達、慘シモ栄養不良トナリザラシム皮膚病ニ侵レタ。彼等、間モナク死ヌト思ヒタ頃、ナヤギ山俘虜病院ニ送ラシメテ收容所ニ於ケル死亡率、余リ大デ、ナヤギ様ヲホシタ。

ニ (イ) 檢察側文書第百五十八号 R. G. の又中尉 陳述書ヲ識別、多ク提出シ且記号ヲ附シタル校章ヲ證據トシテ提出シマス。本文書ハ「オートラワード」刑務所ニ於ケル俘虜虐待行ニ關スル數々事例ヲ擧ゲテホマス。

(ロ) 檢察側文書第百五十九号 P. V. の又中尉 陳述書ヲ識別、多ク提出シ且記号ヲ附シタル校章ヲ證據トシテ提出シマス。

1. 予ハ澳洲聯邦軍隊/MACHINE GUN BATTALION, A. I. F. / 劉稱、中尉于一九四三年/昭和十七年/三月十五日シンガポール/SINGAPORE/ニ於テ俘虜ニナリタ。

2. 予ハセラング俘虜收容所/SELARANG PRISONER OF WAR CAMP/ニ連行セリ三月十七日ニ該所、一名、澳洲兵區長ト共ニ脱出シタ。我々ハ小舟ニ乗リテニヨボ水道/STRAITS OF JOHORE/ヲ横斷シ、我々ノ直接目的地タル一小漁村ニ接近シタ時ニクニル人/TAMILS/トマリ人/MALAYS/ニ捕ヘリ一九四三年/昭和十七年/四月六日憲兵隊ニ引渡ホレタ。予ハ四日間憲兵隊ト共ニ過シタ。憲兵隊ハ予ガ軍事探偵デナルトテ無理ニ白狀セヨウトシテ卷煙草ヲ予、胸十兩手ノ下ニ燃ヤシ又ハ予ノ頭部ヲ竹デ殴打シテ拷問シタ。

3. 予ハカラニ收容所/CURRAN CAMP/ニ移送セラル。該所ハナヤギ/CHANGI/ニ對スルスイク衛兵/SIKH GUARD CAMP/デアル。

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此處ニ四月十七日迄拘留セシテ憲兵隊ニ還送セラル。予ハ其處ニ四月十四日迄居テ。其間予ハ陳述書ニ署名スル様ニ要求セラルガ拒否シタ。四日同政打シタリ。巻煙草ヲ電撃サ火焦セシメタリ。或ハ時ハ電撃サ人事ヲ省ニシテ輕罰シタ。後ニ予ハ英語、翻譯文、添附セシテ居タリ日本文ハ陳述書ヲ手交シ受テ拷問、脅迫下ニ該書ニ署名スル様命ゼラル。予ハ該書類、翻譯文、請求シテ拒否セラル。而シテ遂ニ該日本文書ニ署名シタ。其後予ハ四月十四日ニオーストラリア刑務所/OUTRAM ROAD GAOL/ニ送ラル。

4. 一九四三年/昭和十七年/五月十八日ニ予ハシンガポール/SINGAPORE/ニ於テ審判セラル爲日本軍軍事裁判所ニ送行セラル。凡テ、訴訟手續ハ日本語ヲナシテ翻譯ニ任セラル。

予ハ結局三年間獨房禁錮、刑ヲ受ケタリト云フコトヲ知得タル。予ハ其處オーストラリア刑務所/OUTRAM ROAD GAOL/ニ搬送セラル。該所ヲ一九四四年/昭和十九年/五月十八日迄服役シタ。

5. オーストラリア刑務所、獨房ハ鐵條各々一口吸及不吸ヲ普通一獨房二人、割合ナシタ。其後各獨房ニ二三人押込タラル。各房ハ三枚、板ガ張合、以同キン、壁ハ木製、板ハ一個附屬シテタ。便所用バケツカナル。三ハ普通一週ニ回空ケラル。一枚、毛布カナル。予ハ三年間獄中ニ居テ期間ニ、監人及非日本人約三四〇〇名が該刑務所カラ入出タル。此等、中、軍人ハ一口名、英國人及亞美尼亞ハ一口名、名ナシタ。残余ハ土國人、馬來人及リミル/FAMILIS/人等ナシタ。此等、中、全部ヲ約一〇〇〇名が死セラル。同期間中ニ日本人三〇〇〇名が該刑務所カラ入出タ、其中僅カ一名が死セラル。該刑務所ハ非日本人ヲ最も多く收容シタ時ハ三三〇名居タ。

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6. オートラムロード / OUTRAM ROAD / 刑務所、米能へ發せりべきもが
 ヲ。糧食ハ日ニ食テ、全部デ米六オンス及水ハポイストフ生ハ
 ントデタ。該收容所ニハ、日本人、醫者モ居ラズ又同收容所
 ニ短期間停房トナリタタ唯一、英國人、醫者ハ惟病者ヲ処置スベ
 キ何等、便宜モ供与サレタカッタ。彼ハ惟病者ヲ訪問スルモ許可
 ンカッタ。該刑務所ハ、シンガポール / SINGAPORE / 主要ナル病院アル
 シンガポール市立 / SINGAPORE GENERAL HOSPITAL 病院ハ、三五ヤ、離
 處ニタ。併シ審問前ニ自檢、企ケタ一名、中華人以外ハ一名、
 停房モ當テ該病院ニ送リタ者ハ無カッタ。此中華人ハ病院ニ連
 行セシ頭部ハ縫ハシカラ審問ヲ行フ爲ニ刑務所ニ送還セタ。
 如何ナル種類ノ灌米浴モ手拭モ亦先極道具モ留無カッタ。身体ヲ
 洗フ爲ニ六ハ時々、一杯、バ、水ヲ賣リテ全身ニ洗水シタ。最初、
 六週間ヲ、彼房モ高シ又水浴モ行ハタカッタ。
 7. 予ハ最初ニ此、刑務所ニ到着シタ時ハ、今ハ瘋癲病院、様
 々タ。人々、終日傷ヲ改テ、苦痛ヲ悲嘆ヲバデテ居タ。刑務
 所長ハ、予ハ來テ、彼々ヲ監視シタガ何等、説明モ許可モ与
 へタカッタ。朝鮮人及日本人、看守、兩者モ停房ニ對シテ絶
 對ニ統御力ガ無カッタ。予ハ多數、停房ガ改

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打サレテ又ハ多数死ニ着テ自殺シタル其ノ实例ハ次ニ掲グマデ下ル
 一九四三年昭和十八年五月十日ニ四名ノ中華国人ハ此ノ刑務所ヘ到
 三看シテ彼等ハ手錠ヲ掛ケテ鎖ヲ繋ガレテ独房ヘ收容セラレタ
 体ハ壯健ナリタル彼等ハ六週間後ニ栄養失調ト改打ヲ死セシメテハ
 屢々彼等ノ劍鞘ヲ改打サレテ自殺シタル
 非常ニ体弱ノ三派ナリトリス / DAVIES / トリ一英國人ノ予ハ一九四三年
 昭和十七年四月ニ到着シ時ト殆ト同時ニ到着シタル彼ハ脚氣
 ニ罹リテ八月迄ニ要スル直径ハ二呎ニ達シタ。彼ハ唯一ノ歩行方法ハ
 自体ノ前方ニ要スルヲ抱クコトヲ下ル日本ハイニ仲間ヲ連レテ来テ
 彼ヲ監視セタル彼ハ何一ツ手助けヲ要ス者代ノ者ニ助カセテカワルデ
 ワイス / DAVIES / ハ十月ニ顛入倒ノ苦シメテ死セシメタル彼ハ何日ニ
 何日ニ改打サレテ自カノ糞便トワ便ヲ一杯ニ被リ死セシメタル彼ハ
 死セタル五日前ニ彼ハ独房ニ在リタル其ノ又我々ハ彼ヲ助ケテト許
 セシナカリ。

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 C. W. BARTER / ハ改打ノ結果一九四三年昭和十八年二月十三日迄ニ
 シ。死セタル前彼ハ脚氣ト赤痢ニ罹リ非常ニ衰弱シタルヲ
 二月十日看守ハ彼ノ独房ニ入リテ来テ歩行ヲ便ハケテ運ビ出シテ
 空ヲ掃テ彼ヲ強シタル此ノ時 BARTER / ハ全ク骨ト皮ハアリニナルヲ云
 彼ハバケヲ持テ来リタル其ノ出来ナリタル地上ヲ曳キスラウトシタル
 併シ彼ハ曳キスラウトス出来ズ倒レテ看守ハ約五日間ニ彼ヲ改打
 シタリ是ノ際リミタル其ノ翌朝彼ハ死セシタル
 濠洲人 DAVIES / ハ一九四三年昭和十八年五月十日ニ死セシタル彼死後日本
 人当局ニ知ラヌニ彼ノ身体ヲヤヤリニ於テ及軍軍醫部隊員
 ノ秤ツタル体重ハ五十六ポンド全ク骨バカリ重量カワル彼ハ死スル

9/2N

HUGH FRASER, THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, MALAYA
ニ、ヤ、殖民比書記官、ニ、フ、イ、サ、一、一九四三年、昭和十八年、終
末ニ行ト共ニ到着多、彼、到着前、憲兵隊ヲ約四ヶ月過シタ
彼、定期のニ看守ニ改打サ、テ、予カ退所ニシカ、ウ、死ニシタ
一、英國人居タ、此、人、一九四三年、昭和十八年、五月、三種、疥癬
ニ罹、テ、其、結果、皆中カ全部腫ラ、膝ニカ開放性腫物
ト、ニ、膿、ヲ、滴、シ、テ、タ、多、彼、ニ、今、月、間、全、ク、坐、リ、上、横、ニ、ニ、モ、ホ、事、マ
ツ、カ、行、等、手、ヲ、ニ、患、（ニ、大、傷口、カ、ウ、ホ、汚、物、ヲ、拭、ツ、タ、多、）縮、筋、
ナ、布、切、ス、ニ、又、患、（ニ、シ、カ、タ、多、）終、ニ、幸、運、ニ、モ、腫、物、ハ、独、リ、ニ、ニ、乾、燥
ニ、シ、タ、タ、多、。

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ -1 & i \end{pmatrix}$

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二名、中華民國婦人が一九四三年／昭和十八年／七月二十六日二刑務所
ニ連行サレテ男子ト同様ニ環境ト條件下ニ抑留サレタ。一婦人ハ臨月
間近デアツタ。彼女ハ僅カニ分娩數日前ニ移動サレタ。

十二イ、中華民國少年が母親ト一緒ニ刑務所ニ入ッテ來タ。母親
ハ一ツ、獨房ニ容ラレ、少年ハ他、獨房ニ收容サレタ。少年ハ約九週間
後ニ脚氣デ死亡シタ。予ハ少年ケ死亡シタ時ニ死体ヲ選ンタ。全身
ガ膨ニテ頭部ガ腫シタノデ。顔面ハ明カニ人間デアルカ見分
ガ付ナカツタ。

多クノ人々ガ此ノ様ニ状態デ發狂シタ。日本側ノ處理法ハ發狂者、
世話ヲスルタメニ、三、四名餘計ニ獨房ニ入レルコトデアツタ。大抵、場合
ニ發狂者ハ食事ヲ拒ンダ、デ死亡シタ。發狂者ハ度々仲間ニ偏室ヲ
與ヘタ。

一九四三年／昭和十八年／十一月、終末ニ到着シタ陸軍少佐スミスハ訊問
中憲兵隊ニ顎ヲ挫カレテ居タ。食ヲ攝ルコトハ非第ニ困難デアツタ。
日本側ノ言分ハ若シ彼ガ眞實ヲ語ツタナラバ顎ヲ挫カレヌンタコト
トイフ理由デ彼ハ刑務所中デハ治療ヲ拒否サレタ。

8. 一九四三年／昭和十八年／、年末ニ刑務所管理局ハ若干名、最重症患者ヲ
「オートラム・ロード」カラ「チャンゼー」病院ヘ送還シタ。大抵、場合
送還サレタ患者ハ瀕死ノ者デアツテ該病院詰、醫者ハ予ニ是等ノ
罹病者ハ助カル見込ハ無イト語ツタ。日本側ハオートラム・
ロードニ於ケル公認死ニ率ガ實際ヨリモ少數ニ見セヨウトシテ患
者ヲ送還シテキタ様子デアツタ。

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9. 一九四三年／昭和十八年／九月ニ予ハ右臀部ニ大キナ膿嚢ガ出來テ
約一ヶ月間苦悶シタ。其ノ上横腹ガ大變腫シタノデ予ハ自守ニ膿

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囊ノ先端ヲ切り取ル様ニ依頼シタ。彼ハ彼ノ劍ヲ切り取ツテカラ膿ヲ
出シタ。予ハ之ヲ親切ナ行爲デアルト思ツタ。刑務所ニハ施藥所ヤ
又多量ノ藥品、醫療器械等ヲ備ヘテ日本人衛生兵ガ一名居ツタが彼
ハ予ノ治療ヲ拒ンタ。一九四二年/昭和十七年/八月二日本人二名が刑務
所ノ部署カラ脱走シタノデ徵心罰トシテ三週間全休房ハ氣ヲ付ケー即
チ胡坐ヲカイテ朝七時カラ夜分九時半迄靜坐ヲセヌナラナカッタ。
日々ノ割當量ハ飯三オンス、少量ノ水一杯及岩鹽一片デアッタ。
ハ予ハ一九四二年/昭和十七年/四月ヨリ一九四三年/昭和十八年/二月ニ至ル
全期間中ニ着ノ半ズボンヲ貰ツタ。コレガ我々仲間ノ多クノ堪ヘテ
アッタ。一九四三年/昭和十八年/九月ニ我々ハ一枚ノ日本製長シマツト
ノ半ズボンヲ配給サレタ。是等ハ日本人ノ罹病者カラ來タモノデアツタ。足
等ノ衣類ハ一月ニ一回洗濯サレタが我々ニ對シテ衣類ニ番號ヲ付ケタリ
又目印ヲ付ケタリスルコトヲ許可シテ呉レヌデ、仔房ハ下モ自分ノ衣類ヲ
受領シタ者ハ無カッタ。大多數ノ仔房ノ罹病種別ヲ觀察シテモ斯様ナ狀
能ハ誰一人壯健デアリ度イト思ツテモ不可能ナコトデアッタ。短期間ニ全員
が疥癬ニ罹ッタ。

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// 我々が住ンデタ獨房ノコトヲ記述スルコトハ困難ナル。壁ニハ血痕や膿ノ點
が附着シテキタ。人々ハ傷口ヲ乾燥サセル習慣タツタノテ壁ニ手ヲフイタ。鱗狀
ノ皮膚ノ塊ガ片隅ニ溜ツタ。寢臺ノ敷板ハ南京虫ガ居タ。我々ハ一度モ顔ヲ
剃ラナカッタ。又爪ハコンクリート床デ擦切ラネバナラナカッタ。看守ハミナ我々ノ
獨房區劃内デ勤務中ハ覆面シテ居タ。看守達ハ我々ノ獨房内ノ何物ニモ手
ヲ以テ觸レルコトハ無ク僅カニ劍ヤ手袋デ觸レタノミダッタ。予ノ知ル限リニ於テ
我々ノ獨房ハ二年間ニ僅カニ二回タケ清掃サレタ。一方日本人囚人ノ住ンデ
居タ區劃ハキレイニ清掃サレテキタ。

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12. 看守の合法的絶対権を云々。或る晩看守の我々が眠り又言理由で改行した。スルト次ニ勤務ニ就キ看守の眠りキルト言フ理由で我々が改行した。
13. 刑務所ニ一九四三年／昭和十七年／十月開始 シタ戦力ノ作業隊ガツタ。其ノ時期ニ我々仲間、若干名ハ下水清掃ニ出タ。一九四三年／昭和十八年五月迄ニ他ノ部隊ガ編成サタ。
14. 獨房ハ毎日検察サタ。手記や日記ヲ附ケルトハ出来タ。オートルム、ロート刑務所、南方方面日本軍、中央刑務所テツタ。獨房カ空イタ時ハ部屋主、死亡シタ。或ハ處刑サタ。タリ若クハ正ニ處刑サレリ、孰ラダツタ。
15. 予ガ最初ニ以、刑務所ニ到着シタ時ニ予、周囲、開放シタ建物内ニ六ヶ所鐵詰牛乳、容器ガ充滿ナルヲ目撃シタ。予、二万乃至三万箱ヲト思フ。我々ハ最初、月ニ少量貰ツタ。其後我々ハ牛乳、一九四三年／昭和十七年／及一九四三年／昭和十八年／天長節ニ二回貰ツタ。該牛乳ハ刑務所内ニ日本人ガ私用タリ。訪問者ハ贈物トニ用テタ。牛乳ハ他ノ部隊ニハ配給サタ。カニ刑務所ニ戦事終リ迄各々獨房ニ支給シモ尙充分ニ余裕アル程、牛乳ガツタ。而シテジイタミシトハ勿論我々ハ最大ナル必要物ヲツタ。

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16. 或ル時（皇族ガ一九四三年／昭和十七年／終リ方ニ刑務所ヲ歩カシタ。此、皇族ハ單ニ通廊ヲ歩カシバカニ獨房、中ニ覗キタ。

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數回高級將校が該刑務所を訪問シタ。此、高級將校達ハ将房、
或者が作業タリ、或ハ小便ハケラ空タルメニ運搬シタルヲ當然目撃
シタガアル。コウニタ訪問、アル前ニハ獨房用階段ハ石鹼ヲ擦リ磨
タ。石鹼ハ将房ニハ身体ヲ洗フ爲メハ配給サレカッタ。

一九四四年/昭和十九年/五月十八日ニ予ハオートニロード/OUTRAM
ROAD/刑務所ヲ退所シテ、チャンギ/CHANGI/ニ送還サレテ、塔
ニシタ。予ハ不逃亡書式ニ署名スル様ニ要求サレテ、終ニ強制的ニ
署名シタ。予ハソレカラ釋放サレ日本軍、要塞ヲ掘ルメニ將校
及兵三七九名ト共ニブキパンジャン/BUKIT PANJANG/ニ行ク通敵
タ。濠洲軍收容所指揮官ハ作業ノ性質ニ関シテ該收容所主任、
日本軍軍曹ヲ訪問シ末タ高級視察將校ニ對シテ抗議シタが無効
デタ。一九四五年/昭和二十年/六月ニ濠洲軍兵エイルソン
/AUSTRALIAN PRIVATE WILSON/ハ充余ナル予防ヲ取リシカッタデ、
穴ハ掘鑿中ニエガ崩壊シテ死亡シタ。

作業隊ハ午前八時ニ開始シテ、毎朝四五哩ヲ行進シタ。大概ハ人
ハ靴ヲ持ツナカッタ。或者ハ自家製ノ護蹠靴ヲ下駄ヲ使用シ、
他者ハ素足デタ。將校達ハ收容所ヲ出ルコトモ或ハ作業隊ト同
行スルコトモ許シカッタ。作業隊ハ普通午後六時三十分ニ歸所シタ。
一九四五年/昭和二十年/六月頃ハ人々ハ晝中カラ食事モセズ、
蠟燭ノ光ヲ山腹ニ。乃至三。頃モ入テ作業ヲシカッタ夜一。時ニ
作業隊カラ歸所シ始メタ。彼等ハ度々バテテ歸所シタ。

收容所内デハ打穴ハ許可サズ又時間ガ不規則デタデ。夜分ニ暖
食事ヲ供給スルコトハ極メテ困難ナリトガ屢々ハッタ。

衣類ハ收容所内デハ大裏敷ニシテ居タ。一九四五年/昭和二十年/

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七月頃、中華民國民人用々着が五。着令配給する者若干名
が其々着々、街路ヲ歩行ニシテ、村民が非常ニ面白かつ。我々ハ
收容所ニハ殆んど医薬品、貯蔵モ無カシ。僅方ニ。ロヤード離レリ
所ニハ医薬品配給本部がアツタトモ、我々ハ何ニ年ニ入ルコトハ出
来ナカシ。看丹ノ改打が屢々行ハシ。全員が歩明ニ敬禮
セバ言又トハ規則ハシタリ改テモヨイトイフ元令ナシ。又
作業員ニ對スル定糧ハ一日米一。オニス。野菜三オニス。及時々罐
詰食糧ガ有シ。該罐詰ハ予が倉庫ニ置キ、社叔ハ荷前ヲ目撃
シタリ。市十字社叔、供給出ラシカシ。罹病者ニ對スル定食糧
ハ約三。ノ減テアツタ。斯様ニヨリハ該收容所ノ約五。ノ罹病
者ニシテ、收容所ノ基本定糧ニ影響言ニシ。

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「A. G. ウェントン」中尉、陳述書即々檢察側文書第五五七
号ヲ茲ニ確認、爲ニ又拔萃ト記セルモノハ證據文書トシテ提出
シマス。コノ陳述書ニヨリ「アウラム」路旁屋ニ於ケル生活状態
ハ確カクシ捕虜、殴打及殺戮並ニ聯合國空軍及市民
民ヲ裁判ニヨラスニテ處刑セシ事カ言及ナリマス

(C)「J. W. D. ブルック」少佐、陳述書即々檢察側文書第五五七号
ヲ茲ニ確認、爲ニ又拔萃ト記セルモノハ證據文書トシテ提出
シマス。「B. L. W. クラーク」少佐、陳述書即々檢察側
文書第五五七号「B」ヲ茲ニ確認、爲ニ又拔萃ト記セルモノハ
證據文書トシテ提出シマス。此等文書ハ「ロバート・バラック」
及「フランジ」收容所ニ於ケル捕虜ニ對スル食料供給が
非常ニ不充分デアリタ爲メニ栄養不足其他、病氣、
原因トナツタ事並ニ「マリヤ」ニ對スル處置、日本軍ニ
全然ナシナカッタ事ヲ證スモノデアリマス。緬甸暹羅鐵道
作業カウ隊カウ程異ナツタ健康状態ヲ病院（送還セタ
人ニ對シ捕虜、醫師ニハ彼等ニ年高、與ヘル爲メ何等
ノ助力モ設備モ與ヘシナカッタデアリマス。必要ノ藥品及
用品ハ缺如シ、病人ニ對スル收容設備ハ非常ニ不充分デア
リマシタ。

降伏後日本軍ハ尤モ食料品ヲ病院（送還セタ）
茶品、医薬機具其他必需品ヲ送ラシマシタ。此等モノハ

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一九四三年以來新嘉坡ニアツタ、ニ收容期間中人命ヲ救
フ爲メニ食料及必需品ヲ請求シテモ當ニ拒絶セラルタリマス。
3.「F. G. ガーガン」代將官折言、陳述書即々檢察側文書

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才五。五八号。茲ニ確認。爲メニ又披露ト記セル。證據
書類トシテ提出シマス。此、陳述言ニ下記事。記載サ
居マス

(一) 一九四二年九月ニ四名、捕虜カ三月以前ニ逃之ヲ企テ
廉ニ依リ日本軍、爲メニ裁判ニ附スルヲ死刑ニ處サシ
タ。彼等、本證人、面前ニ射殺サシタ。刑、執行後
日本軍指揮官ハ實地ヲ目撃シタ。殘餘、捕虜ニ對シ
命令ニ服從セザル者、死刑ニ處スト説放シタ。

(二) 不逃亡宣誓書ニ自發的署名ヲ拒ミタ廉ニ依リ本証人
麾下、一六千人、捕虜ハ一九四二年九月二日午後六時迄ニ
セウシ兵營、広場ニ移ルヤリニ命じラシタ。收容所通
常、定員ハ約四五〇人デアリシタ。捕虜ハテマヤリ状態
九月四日ニ協定ハ出来ルヲ放置サシタ。コノ期間捕虜ニ
對スル食物、配給ハナク下痢、ノゾキ、患病ハ激増シタ
病人、広場、病院ニ收容スル事、許サレタデス。

(三) 「ヤニ」收容所ハ食物ハ常に不充金デアリシタ。或レ男ハ
体重十ストーン(約七〇貫九百目)カ、四ストーン半(約七貫五
百六十目)ニ落ケシタ。一般ニ最少限ニ令、一體重ガ減リシタ
深食不足ト皮膚病ガ流行シタ。医療用品ハ金不足
ニテ居タデス。

(四) 捕虜、飛行場、建設ニ從事シタ。ソレ時間ハ長ク衣料
ハ不充金デアリ。日本、指揮將官ニ抗議シタ何、効モ
リセデシタ

飛行場ガ完成シタ後、日本、飛行機カソレ使用シタ

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- (五) 作業班へ、日本軍、要求、連毛健康体者分々デハ先
事を出来マセデシタ。病人ヲデモ作業ヲ強制サシ帰送シ
抗議シタケレドモ其甲斐ナカッタデス。
- (六) 度々依頼シタケレドモ赤十字社代表者、訪問ハ一度モアリ
セデシタ

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(七) 高級將校が「ヤンギ」收容所ヲ觀察シテ事ハアリ
ミシタ。寺内伯ハニガ觀察シテ板垣大將ハ收容所ヲ
觀察シタガ唯ダソコヲ通ツタ文ケデアリミシタ。東條
大將ハ新嘉坡ヘ来テモ收容所ヘ来セシデシタ。
「W. T. C. ケスト」ノ陳述書即チ檢案側文書第
五〇五七一〇号ヲ茲ニ識別、爲メニ又抜萃ト記セ
モハ證據文書トシテ提出シマス。コノ陳述書ハ馬
来ニ於ケル赤十字社代表者タル本證人が戰時捕虜
トシテ「リヴァー・ツァー」收容所ニ收容サレ捕虜、
爲メ赤十字社ニ依ル便宜ヲ與ヘル爲メ、彼、アラユ
ル努力ハ阻止サレ失敗ニ終ツタ事ヲ證言シテ居マス。
本證人が憲兵隊、手中ニアル捕虜ヲ助ケル必要品ヲ
買入ルルコトハ許可サレセシデシタ。
本證人ハ赤十字條約書及規定書ニ種々ノ日本
軍將校ノ注意ヲ喚起シテ正當ナ便宜ヲ受ケル
様ニ努メタケレドモ何ノ効モアリマセンデシタ。
赤十字ヨリ送ラレタ小包ハ不法ニ使用セラレ、
分配ヲ監視スル事ハ許サレセシデシタ。

證據書類 第五四三〇号

證據概要

シンカポール

C. 收容者

A) 「シンカポール」キリスト敎僧正「J. D. ワイルソン」宣
誓供述書デアル第五〇七八号、番号ヲ附セル檢察側
文書ハ「双十節」襲撃ニ関スル「サイム」街道委員會、
報告ト共ニ、識別、爲ニ提出サレ且ツ、記号附、抜萃
ハ證據トシテ提出シマス。本文書ハ左、如ク述ベアキス。
『一九四三年、昭和十八年、十月十日、「チアングー」監獄
ノ被收容者ハ全員夜明ケ後、間モナク、恰モ日々、行事
ル氏名點呼、如ク、廣場ニ列バサレタリ。若干、被收容
者ノ氏名カ呼バレ、札ヲツケタ上、隔離セシメタリ。其取調
ハ暗クナツタ後終了セリ。而シテ被收容者ハ監獄
内ニ歸ルコトヲ許サレタリ。彼等ノ多數ハ前日午後六
時以末、食事をトラザリキ而シテ或者ハ食事セズニ一日中日
向ニ曝サレタル爲苦悶シ又卒倒スル者サヘアリキ。
此取調ノ結果五十七名、被收容者ハ一九四三年、昭和
十八年、十月十日又ハ其頃憲兵ニ依リ「チアングー」監獄ヨ
リ移サレタリ。日本人ハ「チアングー」監獄内ニ「スパイ」
團ガアツテ其ガ無線電話ニヨリ受信及発信ヲナシ又怠
業及反日感情煽動ノ目的ヲ以テ市中ニ連絡ヲツケ
又其目的ノ爲外部ヨリ贖金セリトノ事實ヲ立證セン

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ト努力中ナリキ。事實「スパイ」團ハ存在セズ又無傳々達
及ビ收容所外ニ反目的行動ヲ促進スル企ハナカリキ。被收
容者ヲ憲兵ノ為拘留サレシ状態ハ極端ニ苛酷ナルモノナ
リキ。彼等ハ人種、男セ又ハ健康状態ノ差別ナク一樣ニ
狹キ監禁室又ハ檻ノ内ニゴキヤ、ゴキヤト押し込メラレタリ。
彼等ハ餘リ窮屈ナ状態ニテ押し込メラレ樂々ト横臥ス能
ハザリキ寢具又被覆ハ何ツ與ヘラズ終夜明ク明キト頭上
ニ燈火ヲ點セラレタリ。午前八時ヨリ午後十時迄被收
容者ハ裸床ノ上ニ眞直ニ端座セシメラレクワイタリ床上
ニチライタリ又ハ話ヲシタリ便所ヘ行ク時以外動クコト
ハ許サレザリキ。此嚴格ナ規律ニ違背スルトキハ急ニ
番兵ニ殴打サレタリ。各監禁室又ハ檻ノ中ニ一個ノ
台附ノ便器アリテ其便壺ニ放ルサル、水ハ凡テ用途
即チ飲用ニ迄モ供セラレタル唯一ノ水ナリキ。茲ニ特筆ス
ベキ事ハ殆凡テ被收容者ガ腸炎又ハ赤痢ニ罹リタ
ルコトナリ。石鹼、タオル、化粧用品又ハ「ハシカサ」ヲ使用
スルコトハ許サレザリキ。而シテ被收容者ハ彼等モ着用
ノモノ以外何等ノ衣類ヲモ有セザリキ。給食ハ長期ニ
亘リ生命ヲ保ツニ不十分ニシテ長期拘留者ノ場合ニ常
ニ由々シキ「ヒタミ」等ノ不足ニ依ル各種病症ヲ惹起セリ。
医療施設トシテハ實際上全然ナキニ等シカリキ。

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或場合ニ一人、日本人医師ガ骨盤挫折及ヒ腎臓破裂ヲ併發セル一人、被收容者ヲ診察ニ來リ、其病人、大ニツトハイト述ベキ。

日本憲兵、居ル建物、終日終夜訊問者、殴打及咆吼並ニ被拷問者、悲鳴ニテ反響シタリ。時、被拷問者、拷問室ヨリヨメキ乍ラ席リ來リ又、意識ヲ失ヒ時、彼等、監禁室ニ曳キツリ返サレタルガ常ニ身体ニ危害、跡ヲ止メ居タリ。同宿、或場合ニ送返サレタ一人、意識不明、被害者、其夜死亡セシガ、何等医療ヲ受メ與ヘラレタリキ。而シテ其死骸、翌日午後に他ヘ移サレタリキ。

斯ル状態及ビ現況キ周囲圍氣ノ裡ニ於テ、此等、男女、晝夜ヲ向テ何時來ルカモ知ラズ訊問ヲ喚ヲ告タレ、時ニ教メ月ニ及ブトアリキ。

普通、訊問、靜カニ始メラレ、訊問者ガ豫期通り、答辯ヲ得ル迄同ジ状態ニテ繼續セラレタリ。若シ何カ理由ニテ其様ナ答辯ガ期待出來ザリシ時、直ニ肉体的暴行ガ使用セラレタリ。

其ノ使用サレシ方法ハ左ノ如シ

一 水責メ。水責メハ二通りアリ。第一ハ被害者ヲ上ニ

縛リ、又ハ押ヘ附ケ其鼻及口、上ニ布片ヲ掛ケ其、

水ヲ掛ケルナリ。訊問ハ繼續サレ若シ被害者ガ答辯セ

ヌ時、殴打セラレタリ。彼ガ呼吸又ハ答辯、爲ロラ同、時

ハ水ハ咽喉ヲ下リ終ニ堪ヘ難キニ至ラシム。

時ニ彼ハ膨レ上ツタ腹、上ヲ叩カシ、時ニハ日本人ガ其腹

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ノ上ニ跳リ上リ又時ニ足ニ腹ノ上ヲ踏ミツケタリ。第三ハ被害者ヲ梯子ニ顔ヲ上向ニシテ縦ニ縛リツケ梯子ノ棧ガ彼咽喉ノ上ニ又頭ガ梯子ノ下ニ束ル様ニ此姿勢ニシテ又被害者ヲ水槽中ニ漬ケ殆ド窒息スル迄水中ニ放置シ蘇生後又訊問ガ続ケラレ又水ニツケラルヘナリ。

(三) 鉄棒、真鍮棒、木片、竹、混ニタ結目ノアル縄、緊メ金具附、帶皮又、銃尾ヲ以テ身体中ヲ改打スルナリ。此改打中ニ被害者ハ時々梁ニ掛ケシ縄ニキリテ釣サレタリ。時ニ其手ヲ背中デ縛リ角ノアル木片又、鉄片ノ上ニ座ラセ又被害者ガ動クト肉ニ喰入ル様ニ銃キ角ノアル木片又、金屬片ガ膝ノ後ニ置カル、而シテ日本人ガ座ツテ居ル人ノ腿ノ上ニ又、膝ノ後、鉄片又、木片ノ端ノ上ニ跳リ上リ又時ニ其鉄片又、木片ニ圧力ヲ加ヘル爲日本人ガ被害者ノ肩ノ上ニ乗ハタリ又、被害者ノ手ヲ不キ其頭上ニ重量品ヲ乗セ等ス。被害者ハ此姿勢ニテ九時ヨリ乃至十時ヨリ連続的ニ座ラセ其間モ訊問ハ容赦ナク継続サレ、区切り已切リニ改打ガ行ハル時ニ被害者ハ卓子ニ縛リツケリ意識ヲ失フ迄改打サレタリ。或時ニ意識ヲ失フ迄ニ二百遍打タレタ数ヘコナリ。此責苦ハ時ニ四、五日間モ日々引續キ行ハレタリ。或ル場合ニ一政羅維巴人が例ノ改打ヲ受ケ、五十八時ヨリズツヅク訊問ヲ受ケタリ。彼ハ其後終ニ死セリ。今一人、政羅維巴人ハ同室者ノ推定ニ依ル合計四十四時ヨリ改打サレ其後死セリ。

(三) 訊問中訊問者ハな々被害者ヲ紙卷煙草又、茶卷ノ

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端ヲ以テ身体中ニテ最も敏感ノ部分即チ、腋、下、足
指、胯、睪丸、陰莖ヲ燒キシコトアリ。五、六人、亜細亞人
「腹、上ニ石油ヲ注ガシ點火サシタリ。又他、一人、亜細亞人、
兩手ヲ縛リシメタルアルコイルニ點火シタル腕、中ニ兩手ヲ
浸サセリタリ。

(四) 電氣拷問 此ニ、二ツノ種類アリタリ。第一、感應コイルヲ
使用スルモノニテ手又ハ足ニ一ツノ電極ヲクツツケ、他方、電
極ヲ身体ノ各種ノ部分ニクツツケルモノナリ。一人、被害者
ハ衝擊、荒サニ室ノ中ニ投出サレタリト告ゲタリ。其結果、
心身共ニバラ／＼ニナリシ様ナリト、コトナリ。第二、電氣
卓子又ハ電氣帽子ト稱セラレ一層ヒドイモノナリキ。

此ガ使用セラレタル證據アルモ我々、證人ニ使用セラレザリキ。

(五) 此等各種ノ拷問、外訊問者、他ノ方法ヲ使用セリ。即チ
柔術、手足ヲ捩ルコト、指ヲ逆サニ折り曲ゲルコト、鋭キ
角アル木片ヲ指間ニ挟ミテ捩ルコト、拳ヲ以テ突クコト、
同じ箇所ヲ繰返シ毆打スルコト等々、此等ノ方法、多ク、
場合手足ヤ関節、尻臼及永久的傷害ヲ齎セリ。或
ル時訊問者、訊問ノ区切々々ニ擦リ切レタ竹片、端ヲ以テ
前、毆打ニテ紫斑ヲ生ゼシ肉ヲ鞭打タタリ。此ガ爲被
害者、腿ハ長サ六吋巾三吋、永久的ノ傷跡ヲ生ゼリ。

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(六) 被害者が打首又、銃殺ニ依リ所刑が迫リ居ル様ニ信ぜられたり云々、
度及ベリ。彼等、書言直ヲ書ク様、真偽をサレタリ。所刑ノ準備が
最後ヨリヤ二段階迄、サモト具定ラシク行ハシメ、被害者が存信ヤ
シテ二度アリキ。

(七) 被害者トスル者、追被害者、家族ニ対シ何等カ、行動が採ラレキコト、
被害者亦行ハタリ或ハ被收容者、妻連、亜細亞、他、部分ニ於
テ日本人、監禁ヲ受ケ居ルモノト信ぜラレタリ。拷問、人間堪
ヘ得ル極限迄行ハタリ。一人被收容者、ベランダヨリ飛降り自
殺ヲ企テタリ、彼ハ落下ノ際、骨盤挫折ヲ来シタルモ、其モ拘ラス、彼
ノ訊問、彼、死ノ寸前迄、拷問ト其ニ繼續セラレタリ。一被收容
者が訊問者ニ対シ自殺ヲ教ヘテ、クレスト頼ミニシトモアリキ。
其時此テ自殺ヤトモ、銃が出サレタルが該被收容者が將ニ自殺ノ
意思ヲ実行セシメ、同際ニ奪ヒ取ラレタリ。』

(B) 「C. E. ヒルターマン、宣稱、供述書デアル事五三一号ト署名アリキ
ル檢察側文書ヲ鑑識別、為又、記号シキ、按察ヲ證據ト
シテ提出シマス。B. M. ショーボ博士、宣稱、供述書デアル事
五二。五号ト署名アリキ、檢察側文書ヲ確証、為又、記号シキ
、按察ヲ證據トシテ提出シマス。

此等ノ宣稱、供述書ハ「ニゴホー」僧正ヨリ證據ヲ確証シ
且、供述書が自撃シタ憲兵隊ヨリ一般人ニ対シ加ヘラレ、拷問
ニ因リ述べテ也。

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証人「ヒルターマン」或時秘忍口ヲ在待カリ、新嘉坡、
「ビニョ」ヲ見タ、彼ノ兩足、醫部カラ蹠ニ到ル迄ビドリ毆打

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ナリテ年々、ソ、両足文字通り生肉様デアツタ。假令一寸這ノ草
ガ出来に程度デアツタ。

ト陳述ニテ申ス。

此等、又垂目ガ証言ニ如ク有元ノ傍問、限リ、考ヘ及ブ有元
侮辱、有元辱辱ガ収容者ニ如ヘラシクデアツタ。